REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1. Rejection of claims 11-26:

Claims 11-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shieh et al. (US 5,748,160, hereinafter Shieh) in view of Sung et al. (US 6,950,082, hereinafter Sung).

Response:

In response to the Office action of February 6, 2008, a timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) is proposed, which is accompanied with this paper, for overcoming this rejection. Acceptance of the terminal disclaimer is therefore respectfully requested. In light of this, Applicant respectfully requests Examiner to withdraw the rejection of claims 11-26.

2. Rejection of claims 11-26:

Claims 11-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shieh in view of Friend et al. (US 6,429,601, hereinafter Friend).

Response:

Applicant amends claims 11 and 19 in the present response. The amendments are made based on Fig. 6 and corresponding descriptions of the present application. No new matter is involved herein.

As shown in Fig. 6 of the present application, pluralities of second active device (second TFT) 60 are electrically connected in parallel. For each second TFT 60, the gate electrode 60a of the second TFT 60 is electrically connected to the source electrode 56c of the first active device (first TFT) 56, also described in paragraph [0023]. Therefore, the pixel 52 of the present invention not only has a plurality of active-type light emitting devices (first TFT) 58 electrically connected in parallel, but also has **a plurality of second TFTs 60 electrically connected in parallel to the first TFT 56**. When the first TFT 56 is turned on by the signal input from scanning line

48 and the data line 50, the first TFT 56 is capable of turning on a plurality of the second TFTs 60 **simultaneously** and charging the storage capacitor 54 to a first potential. The fully charged storage capacitor 54 has the first potential and capable of maintaining a plurality of the second TFTs 60 on a conductible state for making a plurality of the OLEDs 62 radiate light beans simultaneously.

Referring to Shieh, the pixel includes a first TFT 50 and a second TFT 43 connecting to the light emitting diodes 45, 46, 47. The first TFT 50 turns on the second TFT 43, and subsequently turns on the light emitting diodes 45, 46, 47. Shieh never discloses the feature "**a plurality of the second TFT electrically connected in parallel to the first TFT**."

Referring to Friend, each pixel has a plurality of first TFTs 13a-d, a plurality of capacitors 14a-d, a plurality of second TFTs 15a-d, and a plurality of OLEDs 19a-d. Each of the first TFTs 13a-d is connected to only one of the second TFTs 15a-d, not over two second TFTs 15a-d. However, *the second active TFT 15a is electrically connected to the corresponding first TFT 13a as one-to-one mapping relation.* When a signal inputs from signal line 11a, the first TFT 13a is turned on. Subsequently, the capacitor 14a is charged and the second TFT 15a is turned on to make OLED 19a radiate light beams. *The first TFT 13a only turns on the corresponding second TFT 15a and the OLED 19a, but is incapable of turning on other second TFTs 15b-d for making the OLEDs 19b-d radiate light beams.* Besides, Friends never discloses the feature "a plurality of the second TFTs electrically connected in parallel to the first TFT 60 serially".

Accordingly, ***Friend or Shieh does not disclose the pixel having a plurality of the second TFT electrically connected in parallel to the first TFT.*** Combination of Shieh and Friend will not obtain a pixel structure having a plurality of second TFTs electrically connected in parallel to the first TFT. Accrodingly, Combination of Shieh and Friend can not achieve the objection and function of the claimed invention. For reasons above, amended claims 11 and 19 are non-obvious and should be

patentable over Shieh and Friend.

In addition, as to claims 13 and 21, a source of constant potential (i.e. the source of the first potential) is utilized for supplying a **constant** potential to make the OLEDs 62 radiate light beams. Referring to Fig. 5 and Col. 5, lines 64 to Col. 6, lines 2 of Shieh, *a multi-step voltage* in an ascending manner is utilized for the light emitting diodes to produce full color images. Shieh utilizes the multi-step voltage to achieve a gray scale display image. With reference of Friend, the pixel of Friend should be turn on once and off once between each cycle, illustrated in Col. 7, lines 21-24. Accordingly, the pixel of the present application and the pixel of Friend are driven by a constant voltage. The constant voltage (as described by Friend) is not workable for Shieh's pixel structure to achieve a gray scale display image. Therefore, the combination made by Examiner is disputed.

As to claims 15 and 23, **claims 15 and 23 disclose that each second active device comprises a second TFT or a CMOS**. *The rejection of claims 15 and 23 made by Examiner refers to a structure of an active-type light emitting device.* Applicant respectfully requests Examiner to review the rejection of claims 15 and 23.

In addition, claims 12-18 are dependent on amended claim 11, and claim 20-26 are dependent on amended claim 19. If amended claims 11 and 19 are found allowable, claims 12-18 and 20-26 should be allowable. Reconsideration of claims 11-26 is therefore respectfully requested.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Sincerely yours,

Winston Hsu Date: 03/20/2008

Winston Hsu, Patent Agent No. 41,526
P.O. BOX 506, Merrifield, VA 22116, U.S.A.
Voice Mail: 302-729-1562
Facsimile: 806-498-6673
e-mail : winstonhsu@naipo.com

Note: Please leave a message in my voice mail if you need to talk to me. (The time in D.C. is 12 hours behind the Taiwan time, i.e. 9 AM in D.C. = 9 PM in Taiwan.)